GOV. LAKE'S MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

Informs Legislators That the Most Important Legislative Problem is the Financial Condition of the State-Credit Balance of \$600,000 Has Been Wiped Out-Urges Relief For Street Railway Companies Until Conditions Change-Recommends Excise Laws to Conform With the 18th Amendment.

is not only a duty required of me by the Constitution but my privilege to give proximately \$24,000,000. The resulting state government, and to recommend for unprecedented deficit should cause careful reflection. consideration such measures as ap-

pear to me to be expedient.

There are at this time matters of deep importance relating to the state government, matters which demand your careful and earnest investigation, and which will require action by you to afford re-

The Financial Condition of the State. Foremost among these matters is the financial condition of the state governbeen converted into a net debt of almost \$800,000. On June 30, 1929, this net debt had increased from \$800,000 to approxi-mately \$4,700,000.

The following table summarizes the stranges of the state for each year since 1917:

Funded Debt. Net Debt. \$12.062,100 \$593.572.29* 11.791,100 789,959.71 14.291,100 4,627,742.52

June 36, 1921, will present the same unfavorable showing with reference to

budget of estimated maintenance ex-penses alone of approximately \$28,000. levies which are already highly burden-500. If you should add to this the new some under existing federal and state construction requested, amounting to \$3, tax laws, and where the argument for 100,000, the total expenses for this period would reach nearly \$38,000,000. And most easily levied or most readily col-

Lazative-No Opiate in Hill's.

LADIES'

LISLE

Shawknit.

CASH SALES

MISSES'

argurel message as read to the general pute, all the appropriations for which seembly follows:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

It is not only a duty required of me by revenue, based upon all present tax levies.

Some of the Causes of This Condition. and the situation surrounding this un-procedented rise in our expenditures and resulting deficits.

During the great war we in Connecwas thousands or multiples of thousands. Costs of necessary commodities, and cost of construction have increased ment, its departments and institutions.

The financial condition of the state is not gratifying. On June 30, 1918, the state had no net debt, but did have a net credit balance of almost \$500,000. On June 20, 1919, this credit balance had and coupled with unsual profits and inand coupled with unusual profits and inessity during and subsequent to the war period for immediate and extraordinary expenditures, together with the difficulty 1917:

June. Expenditures Receipts.

10. 1915 (a) \$12.602.034.23 \$15.189.326.87

30. 1919 (b) 18.17.805.47 8.011.483.55

20. 1920 (c) 19.374.856.66 15.030.167.85

of handling public monies.

Methods of Relief.

A policy of retrenchment and of eco Note: (a) and (b) includes transfer to sinking fund of \$500.000 in each year, ic) Includes \$12.578.81.57 for 2.500.000 U. S. honds for Soldiers Relief Fund. (d) Includes \$12.500.000 bonds for Soldiers Relief Fund.

The current form.

les and in handling and expending them.

As the first logical steps in this direction I recommend:

First. Any new projects or undertakings involving new construction, and incidental thereto new appropriations of the state monies, should be deemed inadvisable at the present time and should

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Take no chances. Keep this standard remody handy for the first sneeze. Dreaks up a cold in 24 hours - Relieves Grippe in 3 days-Excellent for Headache

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All High Grade Makes-Gotham, Gold

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THE KIES CO.

CHILDREN'S

lectible, and which disregards the principle of fairness and equitable distribu-tion of the tax burden. Any new sources of taxation that can be resorted to and which will yield an advantageous return to the state, commensurate with the expenses of assessment and collection, and exmines be transmitted to the state expenses of assessment and collection, and exmines be transmitted to the state should be carefully explored, and, it deermed advisable, adopted an an increment to the present modes of taxation.

Economy and Corrections in Maiters of Administration of Public Menics.

I size believe that equally important is the question of economy and clinicine.

is the question of economy and efficiently in the expenditure of funus authorized by your body. The taxpayers of the state look to you to see not only that their monies are expended when conditions warrant, but also that such monies shall be expended properly and efficiently and money that ly; and, moreover, in such a way that any taxpayer may know at any and all times the manter of expenditure of any appropriation, and the state of accounts

on every authorized improvement.

We have in Connecticut a system of supervision and management of our institutions that is founded on the basic principle of the services of the brains. heart and labor of many loyal citizens, willingly and unselfishly rendered for the state, and often at considerable sacrifice to their own personal interests. The May I suggest some of the causes of sound, and in practice the loyal and unthis marked change in the state's finances selfish spirit of our citizens administer-

ing these trusts has been a great factor in the material progress of these institutions, and in the generally commend-able conduct of their everyday affairs. So fleut, together with the rest of the much of the taxpayers money, however, world have become accustomed to think is absorbed in the support and mainte- and talk in millions, where formerly it nance of these institutions at the present nance of these institutions at the present time that you must now, in seeking to improve the present financial situation of the state, give heed to all possible economies that may be effected in the ad-ministration of their affairs.

A careful study of the practices and methods of the various governing boards of our purely state institutions, as well comes, to pay excessive taxes has cre-ated in some minds a false impression of as of our purely state institutions, as well are din some minds a false impression of as of many departments of the state and our taxation possibilities. And the nec-of state-aided institutions, lends me to of state-aided institutions, leads me to suggest to you certain matters by way of improvement over present practices.

of improvement over present practices, and I strongly recommend them to you for your consideration and action:

First. I believe that the state should be represented upon the governing board of overy private institution receiving state aid, and that this representative should be an active participant in the workings of such board, with a voice and yote on all matters pertaining to the administra-tion of the affairs of the institution. In the case of privately owned institutions which are doing educational work for our boys and girls and receiving state ald for that purpose. I believe and recom-mend that our state board of education should have, as the representative of the state, a voice and real influence in the policy and methods of such institutions. No privately owned institution which is state-alled and which is open and avail-able to all classes alike should object to

the agency of reports, all of the material details of the accounts of all state departments and institutions. These records may and should be so tabulated as to check the continuance of undesirable buying for the state and to aid in all pur-

It should be the duty of the head of this separtment to notify the comptroller and the governor of any unusual transactions in any state department or institution. and the records should at all times be

open to the public.
This depuriment should be citier under the state comptroller or board of finance.

as you deem advisable.

I make this recommendation with full knowledge of the suggestions which have been made in the past toward the creation of a state purchasing department, and which recommendations have thus far not been adopted. I believe that the state Las acted wisely and for greater economy in rejecting that proposition. I do not be-lieve that the requirements of the varichased by a central purchasing agent as

by their respective managements.

Third. The comptroller or the board of finance should have full authority to install systems of accountancy in all de-partments, state institutions and institutions aided by the state insofar as state

Fourth. The requirements should be made by you that all warrants for the payment of state monies should be speci-fic in their terms and show in detail the property, material or services for which payments are sought thereon; and they should only be drawn upon and paid out of the specific appropriation available for he purposes indicated, and should be paid when the occasion arises for the actual use of such money and not before.

Fifth. The use of appropriations for other than the specific purposes for which they were designated by the legislature hould be prohibited and the prohibition strictly enforced.

Sixth. During recent years a practice

sixin. During recent years a practice has arisen of allowing certain fees, charges and profits from operations of de-martments or institutions to remain with the department or institution itself, or to be transferred from one department to another without going through the state

At the various times when the acts au-thorizing these practices were passed the amounts involved were small, and their bearings upon other monies expended by the state was unimportant. Today the

Stomach Ulcer Gone Suffered 16 Years

BOYS'

COTTON

NO EXCHANGES

Says his stomach is perfect now, and his weight has increased.

"I had ulcers of the stomach se bad tast I was sent to the hospital. Treatment there finally 200 me on my feet, but in a few days I was down again.

"You said you wouldn't guarantee Milks Emulsion to cure a bad case of ulcers of the stomach, but I tried it anyway. If it does the work for others as it did for me, you ought not to be backward about any case of stomach ulcrus. I have now taken twelve bottless and my stomach is in perfect condition. I feel better and weigh more than I have for sixteen years, and I have had stomach trouble all of that time."—L. S. Walker, Greenleaf, Kan.

Thousands of people who have suffered agony from chronic stomach trouble in its worst form have been promptly relieved and a sour restived to perfect health by Milks Emulsion. A trial will show, and a trial costs nothing.

Milks Emulsion is 2 pleasant, nutritive food and a corrective medicin. It restores healthy, natural bowel action, doing away with all need of pills and physics. It promotes appetite and quickly puts the digestive organs in shape to assimilate food. As a builder of fiesh and strength, Milks Emulsion is strongly recommended to those whom sickness has weakened and is a nowerful aid in resisting and repairing the effects of wasting diseases.

ing and repairing the effects of wasting diseases.

This is the only solid emulsion made and so palatable that it is eaten with a spoon like ice cream. Truly wonderful for weak, sickly children.

No matter how severe your case, you are urged to try Milks Emulsion under this guarantee: Take six bottles home with you, use it according to directions, and, if not satisfied with the results, your money will be promptly refunded. Price Take and \$1.00 pgr battle. The Milks Emulsion Co. Terre Haute, Ind. Sold by descripting everythers.

continually increasing and under any consideration are, as now administered, not conducive to the proper direction of

intentions relating to the amounts solicited, and such documentary declarations should be kept on file by the comptroller for the use of future legislatures, and should be open to public haptetion. Moreover, all building plans and all plans for construction or development which are submitted to the board of control in con-

submitted to the board of control in connection with applications for public funds
should be filed with the comptroller and
also kept as a matter of record.

Nighth. I believe that the meetings of
the board of control should be onen to
the public and that the rules and regulations of this board should provide for hearings at which the general public shall be entitled to be present. I recommend also that the powers granted by previous general assemblies to the state board of control in chapter 314, public laws of 1919, should be so restricted as to confine the power and authority given it to increase specified appropriations to the maintenance and actual running expenses only of such departments and institutions. Such grant of legislative authority was made under extraordinary conditions, and can only be justified to relieve actual dis-tress or embarrassment.

I also believe that the efficiency of our institutions could be increased, and the powers of supervision and regulation exercised by the state under existing laws greatly harmonized and improved, if there was a reorganization of several of the state departments. I believe that many of these departments as they now exist could be consolidated and reorgan-ized with very great advantage, both lzed with very great advantage, both from the atsudpoint of efficient and eco-nomical administration, and also by harmonishing the power, scope and authority of the various departments, all of which have some regulatory and supervisory authority under existing law, ecoffumendations along this line have been made by my predecessor, Governor Holcomb, and so far as they have been adopted have. I believe worked to advertee the present the state of believe, worked to advantage. Present conditions man, this as the logical time to undertake this matter thoroughly, and I would recommend that in the organismtion of your bodies a joint special com-mitted be raised to investigate and report at the earliest possible moment to you their recommendations upon this subject

Deficiency Appropriations.

ng the at matters that will be

The board of control under its authorithas done everything possible to relieve the various departments and institutions, but its money has been exhausted. The needs are in many cases acute, and

I would advise that you appropriate, subject to the previously advised condi-tions, some. If not all, of the money re-quired to meet these deficiences to the

Highways.

and I do not deem that it would be advisable to materially interrupt the es-tablished system even at the present

To meet the necessary requirements of such time as the National Guard shall be To meet the necessary requirements of this department, you will probably have to authorize the Issue of highway bonds. These bonds should be either serial bonds than the estimated life of the roads, and or bonds running for no longer period a sufficient sinking fund should of course.

It is equally your duty to provide, such be provided to meet the bonds as they legislation as may be necessary for the mature. You should bear in mind, how-establishment and maintenance of the

The maintenance of the roads afready constructed should not be neglected, and if further funds than those now available for that purpose are required, registration, license and other fees assessed on motor trucks and other motor vehicles should be revised with the idea of pixeling a fair and reasonable burden of this cost and expense upon such large users of the highways. of the highways.

Street Railway Situation.

The street railway situation in the tate is acute and demands your early The situation is one which concerns not only those of you who come from the centers of population, but it is of vital importance to every section of the

Some of our street railway systems have been abandoned others are being continued in operation under the supervision of the state courts, and one is being operated by trustees appointed by the United States court. Few, if any, and marines and their dependents, behave paid any dividends to their slociholders in recent years, and indeed, it is a vital question as to whether they can under present economic conditions continue even to exist and operate.

Fares have been increased after investigation of the provisions of the set, may be expended in

Fares have been increased after invertigation by and with the permission of the Public Utilities Commission, but still the receipts have not kept pace with the increased expense of operation, regardless of the costs imposed upon such com-panies under existing laws for taxes, for contributions to paving, for bridges and for other public improvements. This condition exists not only m

Connecticut but in every other state, and the subject has been extensively investigated by various independent associations, state commissions and federal able for such purpose are, placed in the

The last Connecticut general assembly directed the Public Utilities Commission to make a full investigation of the situation in this state and report its con

My own investigation leads me to recmmend the followins:
First. I am strongly of the on'nlo that financial aid, whether tempor or otherwise, cannot constitutionally be ex-tended to street rallway companies from the public treasuries, either from state

the public treasuries, either from state funds or from those of municipalities or communities served by thom.

Second. I recommend that street railway companies be relieved in part or in full, for a limited period, from the duty now imposed by statute of contributing to the cost of street improvements. This should not, however, include the releasing of such companies from the obligation of replacing such portions of the pavement as are taken up in repairing or

running on defined tracks throughout the congested, sections of population in the state, and that it can do so with the same theather of safety to its passengers and to other meets of the highway before it to be year duty to sat that the present sirber inliving sarvice is required possible, and to prevent by the reaching of the protect constitution of the protect constitution of the protect constitution of the protect of the constitution of the protect constitution of the protect of the constitution of the protect constitution of the protect of the constitution of the protect constitution of the protect of the constitution of the constitution

of any public service motor vehicle upon any route of travel.

Fifth Any additional legislation deemed necessary to enable the street railway companies to operate motor bus lines, and particularly as connecting links with or feeders to their regularly maintained lines should be enacted.

Sixth Believing, as I do, that many of the troubles of the street railway are due to the abnormal conomic conditions of the present time and that

ditions of the present time and that more normal conditions will prevail in the not very distant future. I recommend that the various measures of relief be.

that the various measures of relief be, in so far an possible, of a temporary rather than a permaient nature.

Seventh, Costly experience has taught that the public is better and more conomically served in the public utilities under well regulated monopolies than under irresportable competition; and this, I believe, holds true with our transportation situation.

Eighth, You should bear continually in mind that this investigation and the

in mind that this investigation and the desired measures of relief have for their prime object not to further the financia interests of sither street railway owners or jitney propletons, but to promote the public we fare and to assure by fair means ample transportation facilities.

Military Affairs

For the first time in our history there han been established by the Congress of the United States a definite military pol-ley which makes in time of peace for ade-Among the st matters that will be brought to your attention and that must be acted upon by you immediately, are certain deficiency appropriations. Most of these deficiencies are due solely to the authorised conditions of the past two years as regards the increased cost of all labor and materials.

It is needless for me to tell you that these increases have been beyond the possible expectation of those charged with their expenditure, or of the board of finance who assisted in preparing the budget of two years ago, or of the legislature which authorized the appropriations.

It is needless for me to tell you that these increases have been beyond the possible expectation of those charged with their expenditure, or of the board of finance who assisted in preparing the budget of two years ago, or of the legislature which authorized the appropriations.

tional Guard that I havite your particular attention at this ilms.

The tables of organization, which have only recently been naproved by the Secretary of War with fine-lity, provide for a well equipped and well balanced Army suited admirably to the need of the federal envertures? and distributed among eral government and distributed amon't the several states in accordance with their requirements for internal protection.

The plan provides for practically the re-establishment of the military units which Connecticut furnished to the famous 28th Division and the state will show its gratefol recognition of the splendid record of the 192nd Infantry by this reorganizapoured to meet these deficiences to board of control and that you authorize that the first of the two regiments of which it was composed, as it has shown its recignition to the two regiments of which it was composed, as it has shown its recignition. of the 101st Machine Gun Battilon by the In considering the construction of new state highways and the maintenance of those already constructed, while you should observe at all times the strictest economy and the greatest possible curtaliment for the next two years, the fact remain sthat our entire system is based upon a continuous policy.

siready accompliated reorganization of the two famous military cavalry troops. The size of the national guard as originally allotted to Connecticut did not seem sufficient as an available state military force to follow, the aplendidly equipped and trained force maintained in the poon a continuous policy. already accomplished reorganization of pon a continuous policy.

Many of our highway obligations, both between the state and town, and between the state and town, and between the state and the federal government, are overlapping from year to year and from one legislative session to another during the emergency for which it was entire State of Connecticut, an apprecia-tion of the magnificent work it has done during the emergency for which it was created. The time has now come when the state guard should give way to the National Guard or become a part of f. During the transition, however, and until

mature, fou should bear in mind, however, that the present financial condition is along the country does not warrant issume national defense program of the federal powernment. At the present time, Commonles to be raised thereby is imperative and unavoidable.

The maintenance of the roads already state, with one exception, in its accomplixhment of the regranization of the Na-tional Guard. This matter should be speedily undertaken by you and you will a plan prepared and submitted by the millary emergency board whose untiring efforts in all mattern pertaining to the military needs of the mate are recognized with the fullest appreciation.

Soldiers' Rellot Fund

Your attention is called to the 1919 act authorising the state treasurer to pur-chase \$2,500,000 of government bonds to be placed in the custody of the board of control as trustees the income from state and to the tax paying public us a of honorably discharged soldlers, sallors hole.
Some of our street railway systems board of control, under the provisions of

visions of the act, may be expended in furnishing food, wearing appared, medie al or surgical air, care or relief, or in paving the funeral expenses of deceased soldiers, saffers and maxines who served in the military or naval service of the United States and have been honorably discharged therefrom or to their widows or dependent children under sixteen rears of age who may be in need of such as-

of commendation is that the funds avail-able for such purpose are, placed in the hands of the commendes of the soldiers who receive the benefit - If is difficult to conceive of a more equitable plan of aid-ing those who weed such assistance. From this fund has been expended

uation in this state and report its conclusions and recommendations to your body. At the earliest moment after you receive this report and these recommendations, you should consider them together with the other sources of information I have mentioned, give the subject thorough investigation, and determine as to what measures are necessary for reflect.

My own investigation leads me to recommendations where the provisions of the act, but could be increased by your authority. If necessity demandations warranted such action, so that the income therefrom would be so that the income therefrom would be ommensurate with legitimate demands.

Prohibition The Eighteenth amendment to the con

Cuticura Talcum

companies themselved. Volsaltead act passed by chargess, have Third. The pressure contributions retailed of ston companies to the cost of judicial authority, the United States Suninghway bridges ever which their tracks passe may fairly be cancelled in whole pressure throughout the entire Faurth. Until it has been convincingly shown that it may be conveniently shown that it may be not pressure throughout the entire transportation medium can fully and at all times fill the place of the electric car, running on defined tracks throughout the congested sections of population in the

stitution of the United States and the VoleCtead act passed by dangress, have

been skills actory to no one. This super-vision and regulation shauld be given to the Public Utilities Commission, and a finding from this commission of public conventence and necessity should be a necessary peregulate for the operation of any public service motor vehicle upon

service law which is unsound in its basic principles and self-annulling in its actual operation. You should either repeal the set, which action would receive my approval, or amend it in such a way that it would be workable and effective.

The Grist of Your Season's Work The matters to which I have directed your attention are the matters which seem to me to be of imperative need, and of pressing importance. The occasions which he arisen in the past few years for adopting legislation to meet conditions almost unprecedented would not sech to present themselves at this time. The country as a whote, I believe, desires to get back as speedily as possible to normal conditions, and to strike out or repeal any extraordinary powers or authority which arose from the real or questionable needs of war time and other unusual conditions. Our legislation up to 1915 was well designed to meet all structured to the conditions. rations that might reasonably be expected in the ordinary operations of our state government, and in that year the laws were revised and codified in their present form. I do not believe that many new laws with be found necessary, and I re-gard with disfavor the passage of special laws where there is already legistation covering the situation, affording similar relief, and under which the same results

may be accomplished. To insure a short session, prompt or-ganization and prompt undertaking of the husiness of your body is essential. I believe that an early closing of the tim for introducing new business, the familiar ising of the members of your body with all bills which are introduced at the earli-est possible moment, and the assignment of committee hearings as soon as may fittle and resembly he done are at fairly and reasonably be done, are a measures which will commend themselv to your good judgment. Accurate copie the State Library under the present la and practice within a day or two their reception in the last of the Houses of you Assembly.

Other matter may come to my attention later and if so I shall communicate them to you with my further recommenda-

EVERETT J. LAKE.

HEARINGS ON EMERGENCY

AND PERMANENT TABLE Washington, Jan. 5.-The way was cleared tonight for the unusual situation tomorrow of two congressional committees, one from each body, to hold hearings on two kinds of turiff, emergency and permanent.

The senate finance committee will take up the Versions emergency turiff bill de-

up the Fordney emergency turiff bill, de signed as a relief measure for farmers. The house ways and means committee will start hearings on revision of the

Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee announced today that he proposed to begin tomorrow with a Schoolule A. (chemicals, paints, and oils). is, paints, and oils). hearings continuously until the list was worked over. He also announced his intention to have a tariff bill ready for introduction early in the entra season which President-elect Harding in parents to call within a month after his expected to call within a month after nie

Inauguration.

The senate finance committee will take testimony on the Fordney emergency measure for five days, starting tomor-row. Chairman Penrose said his committee would exclude other matters un-til the bill was ready to report. Representatives of wool interests will be first heard on the emergency tariff.

They will speak for both producing and manufacturing phases of the industry. More than a score of other organizations and persons are seeking to testify, inchaling farmers' organizations, itestify, in-growers, foreign trade associations, ex-porters and textile manufacturers. The committee has decided also to call mem-bers of the United States tariff comfis-The house committee will hear views

from all branches of the chemical, paint and oil trade. More than forty of these have been assigned places on the prohave been assigned places on gramme tomorrow and Friday.

IN THE NATURALIZATION LAW

washington, Jan. 5.—Drastic changes in the naturalization law, especially as applying to women, are provided in a b.ll reported favorably today by the house immigration committee. The measure will take the place of two naturalization bills on the house calendar and
an effort will be made, according to Reppresentative Johnson of Washington, the
chairman of the committee to have congress approve it at this session.

Women under the bill no longer would
fastic citizenship from the naturalizaderive citizenship from the naturaliza-tion of husbands, but would be required to make individual applications for cit-

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required to follow the same pandare as any other allen desiring American citizenship. Women allens also under tabili, would no forger automatically a come citizens on marrying American but would be required to make any cation for citizenship after a five years.

residence in this country.

Chiridren of naturalized parents under the measure no longer would derive connecting automatically from the parents. aithough they would be made eligible to apply when the ages of 18 and 21, and upon proof in open court of their qual. ficulton and "their attachment to the

SOUTH WILLINGTON

Joseph Nechweie, now a member of the orchestra of the Malone Grand theatre of Malone, N. Y., has been spending a fer days the past week at the home of his

next Saturday evening there will be wer in the E. A. degree.

Mrs. Lillian Smith and Miss Margare

Brownlee have been voted in as life mem bers of the United Society of Christia Endeavor by the local society, and certificates to that effect were presented then cates to that effect were presented ther at the Christian Endeaver meeting last

Thursday night.

Miss Rosie Wrana, who was seriously ill during the fall with toneilitis, was successfully operated on at the Johnson Me morial hospital and is now able to attend

Master George Matthews was the rues of Mr. and Mrs. Vivian J. Ide of With mantic last week. Miss Elsie Tothe of Norwich was a N cent visitor here the past week, staying at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Rich-

Last Saturday as Frank Paneas was chopping wood in his sellar he cut a decrease in his left wrist. He was treated by Dr. Converse and afterward taken to the oldness memorial besuits at Staffers Springs. He will be unjule to work for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Cirds Coates and see.

Clyde, Jr., of New Huter, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Los. 4. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Snew of Holyoke visited at the home of Mrs. Snows nar ents, Mr. and Mrs. F-and Neised las Southington.-Fearing that the year

might be a poor one for ice, local iceme have already started harvesting the cro-for this year. The ice ranges in thickness

from four to six inches. IT'S GOOD FOR CHILDREN

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an allen husband canno' lawfully become an American citizen, or when a
woman leves the United States and resides two years in her husband's country, or five years in some other country.
Once expatriated, a woman desiring to
regain American citizenship would be
regain American citizenship would be
cannot be warded off. Take Foley's it
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